

## Official indoor base ball guide containing the constitution, 1911

### SPALDING'S Official INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 1911

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### SPALDING'S AHTLETIC LIBRARY

A. i;. bPALDING a1inletlc spurts, opaiiiiings uamcial Base Ball Guide being the initial number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s. Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying. The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach -an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which' are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively

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compiled. When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

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CHARLES JACOBUS Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus. DR. E. B. WARMAN Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country. W. J. CROMIE Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training. G. M. MARTIN By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs. PROF. SENAC A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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SPALDING ATHLETIC LIBRARY No. 236-How to Wrestle. No. 29-Pulley Weight Exercises. The most complete and up-to-date book on wrestling ever published. By Dr. Henry S. Anderson, instructor Edited by F. R. Toombs, and devoted in heavy gymnastics Yale gymnasium. principally to special poses and illustrations by George Hackenschmidt, the anyone with this book can become "Russian Lion." Price 10 cents. perfectly developed. Price 10 cents. No. 102-Ground Tumbling. No. 233-Jiu Jitsu. Any boy, by reading this book and Each move thoroughly explained and following the instructions, can become illustrated with numerous full-page pictures of Messrs. A. Minami and K. Koyama, two of the most famous exponents of the art of Jiu Jitsu, who No. 289-Tumbling for Amateurs posed especially for this book. Price 10 cents. Specially compiled for amateurs by Dr. James T. Gwathmey. Every variety No. 166-How to Swing In- of the pastime explained by text and diagrams Clubs. pictures, over 100 different positions. E. B. Warman By following being shown. Price 10 cents. ' - By Prof ing the directions carefully anyone can become an expert. Price 10 cents. No. 191-How to Punch the Bag. -- No. 326-Professional Wrestling. The best treatise on bag punching in use. that has ever been printed. Every variety of blow used in training is shown A book devoted to the catch-as-catch-and explained, with a chapter on fancy can style; illustrated with half-tone bag punching by a well-known theatrical pictures showing the different holds and bag punches' Price 10 cents. - used by Frank Gotch, champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the world. Posed by Dr. Roller and Charles Postl. No. 200-Dumb-Bells.- By Ed. W. Smith, Sporting Editor of the Chicago American. Price 10 cents. The best work on dumb-bells that has ever been offered. By Prof. G. Bojus, of New York. Contains 200 photographs. Should

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be in the hands of every teacher and pupil of physical culture, and is invaluable for home exercise. Price 10 cents. No. 104-The Grading of Gymnastic Exercises. No. 143-Indian Clubs and By G. M. Martin. A book that should be in the hands of every physical director of the Y. M. C. A., school, club, college. etc. Price 10 cents. No. 214-Graded Calisthenics and Dumb-Bell Drills. No. 262-Medicine Ball Exercises. For years it has been the custom in most gymnasiums of memorizing a set drill, which was never varied. Consequently the beginner was given the exercises with the medicine ball, suitable same kind and amount as the older for boys and girls, business and professional men, in and out of gymnasium. With a view to giving uniformity the present treatise is at price 10 cents.

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GEORGE W. HANCOCK, Inventor of Indoor Base Ball.

### CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND PLAYING RULES

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ROBERT L. WELCH, Manager Spalding Base Ball Team, Chicago. - CL. A2757' 7

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## INDOOR BASE BALL

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 13 From this beginning, the game has grown until it now reaches out into all parts of the country, and thousands upon thousands are entertained during the winter months either as active participants or as enthusiastic followers of the teams engaged in the sport.

nurl. UUINt ELIUS, President Indoor Base Ball League, Baltimore, Md. Chairman Southern Committee Advisory Board.

## THE GAME'S PROGRESS

G. BRACHER, F. D. BALDWIN, President City Indoor BasP Bal; Chairman Advisory Board, \*eague, Dubuque, Iowa. Eastern Committee

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SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 19 contact with the floor at these points is a common occur- rence. A different style of play is noticeable in the successful indoor player from that adopted outdoors. In sliding to bases there must be perfect abandon, and, sliding well around the bag, the arm can be thrust out in passing and the base held. In batting, the ball can be bunted success- fully, and, as the first contact with the floor decides its fairness, this feature is one practiced by many of the best players. Still, it must not be supposed that long hits can- not be made, for many home runs have been credited on drives that are astonishing in their force. The short stops usually play close to the batter-about ten feet, one on either side of the pitcher, for in the indoor game the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes the position known as "right short." The umpires' duties are rather difficult, as the quick play and closeness to the players

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oftentimes actually prevent their seeing the action, but in case one is unable to judge the other may be appealed to. It is surprising to note the expertness with which girls .also can play the game after short practice. Many of the schools have leagues for girls' clubs and under proper training they develop wonderful playing, their contests being highly interesting though of necessity the number of spectators is more limited. Indoor base ball is a pleasant, agreeable and moderate sport. It has delighted thousands and incidentally de- veloped an increasing interest in the outdoor game so closely are the two allied. It has emerged from what was at first termed a "fad" to a well-balanced, exciting sport, and there no longer can be any doubt that it has come to take its proper place among such games as foot ball, cricket, tennis and golf.

1-Herman A. Stotz, Chicago, Physical Director Division Street Department Y.M.C.A.; President Mutual Indoor Base Ball and Basket Ball Association; Chairman Indoor Base Ball Committee of the Athletic League of Y.M.C.A.'s of Cook County; Coach and Manager Central Department Y.M.C.A. Indoor Base Ball team, Champions of the Amateur Athletic Federation and Y.M.C.A. League for 1909 and 1910. 2-Wililam G. Thon, President Northwest Indoor League, Cook County Bible Class Association.

RAY HOLMES, MARK FOOTE, President Minnesota National Guard President Furniture City Indoor Base Athletic Association of the Ball League, Grand Rapids. Mich. First Regiment.

### **SUGGESTIONS TO UMPIRES**

LIEUT. WEIR, WILLIAM C. ARMSTRONG, President Queen City Indoor Base Vice-President Queen City Indoor Ball League, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1909. Base Ball League, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1909.

### **INDOOR BASE BALL ON THE PACIFIC COAST**

LOUIS COOK, ROY W'. PURPUS, President Quincy, Ill., Indoor Base Secretary-Treasurer Quincy, Ill., Ball League. Base Ball League.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 2 Base runners may slide along with the bag representing the base, and will be considered safe either when touching the place where the bag should be, or holding the bag itself, no matter where it slides. In overrunning first base, the base runner may turn either way in going back to the base. No gloves or mask are required, as the character of the ball precludes the probability of injury from contact with it. j^~s V AS PLAYED OUTDOORS. To play the "indoor" game "outdoors" but little change is necessary from the indoor rules. The base lines, however, are extended to 45 feet; and the pitcher's box is pushed back to 30 feet from the home plate. The same ball may be used, but instead of the rubber-tipped bat mentioned, a small regulation base-ball bat, such as is used by boys, will make the hits more effective. The implements of the game are manufactured by several of the sporting goods firms, and are sold by all the large dealers. If not readily obtainable, they can be made easily by following the instructions here furnished. MUCH SKILL ATTAINED. In the East the same amount of skill has been acquired in playing the indoor games that attained in professional outdoor ball, several scores of 1 to 0 having been made during the past season. Home runs are not so frequent, for on account of the closely-packed halls, hits into the crowd or gallery are limited in the number of bases which can be taken. One of the best features of the indoor play is that it forms an excellent evening amusement, as the large hall can be seen readily during the play in the ordinary lighted inclosure. Some teams are already organized in and around Los Angeles, which play the indoor game, but the advent of the "outdoor" indoor branch will become more popular on account of the unlimited number



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of fields which may be used for the purpose, and the added interest of being out of doors when engaged in exercise.

i~lti LAi,'1 IAUNALD Li. IA1CHOL, A. M. C., President Toronto Garrison Indoor Base Ball League (32 teams); Secretary- Treasurer Western Ontario Indoor Base Ball League (7 teams); Secretary- Treasurer Toronto Garrison Sergeants' Indoor Base Ball League (6 teams); Member Board of Governors Canadian A.A. Union; First Vice-President Toronto Garrison Athletic Association,

### INDOOR BASE BALL IN DENVER

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 31 INDOOR BASE BALL IN DENVER After a persistent booming of many years, indoor base ball has secured a foothold in Denver. Now the game is likely to be a feature of each winter's sport. Its first appearance was more than a decade ago, when professional outdoor "base ball players took it up and conducted a league all through one winter. The next year the city had apparently forgotten about the new game, and it was allowed to drop out. No attempt was made at revival for many years,'and then no success at all attended the boost. About three years ago members of the state national guard took up indoor base ball.. Innspite of numerous discourag- ing handicaps the first season was played through, all of the teams concerned being,-from the guard. The next year was another of little success. In fact not until the winter of 1906-7 did a league go through its season in fine shipe. Those who have been interested in outdoor ,base ball find things going too rapidly in the indoor gare. The distance between bases is so short that a fielder has ,migly little time for making his plays, and all deci- sions are of necessity most awfully close. The spectator is not, always able to decide for himself, and thus raise a quarrel with the umpire.'- And the American fan gets at least.half of his enjoyment of base ball out of abusing the umpire. Another, point that has militated against the indoor: game is the tremendous racket when a couple of loud voiced coachers are on the line. Out of doors their noise would hardly rise above - whisper. but inside it is

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## THE ART OF BATTING

THE ART OF BATTING . f To become a successful batter requires coolness, a good eye, good judgment and a number of other requisites which only come to a man by constant practice. I have followed the game since its infancy and I have never seen two men whom I can say bat exactly alike. It is quite true the position some batters assume are much alike, some crouch low down, while others stand upright, some drive the ball out hard, while others mix them up and place their hit. I would advise a man to assume an easy, natural position so as to be ready for any kind of a ball pitched. Remember the pitcher is always sizing you up to ascertain your weakness while at the bat and you should study him, to find out his peculiarities, as every pitcher has them. Some pitchers would rather pitch to a slugger than to a bunter and vice versa. Always try to do the opposite to what the pitcher intends to make you do, as nearly as you can judge, and confuse him as much as possible. Another thing which you must not lose sight of is, that every player on the opposing team is also sizing you up, and by your position and general way of handling yourself they may judge in which direction the ball may go if you hit it. I would advise a batter to conduct himself in such a manner as to mislead his opponent of his intentions. For example, suppose one of your team mates is on base and you wish to advance him and do not want to take a chance on hitting out a fly ball and causing a double

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## HOW TO BECOME A BASE RUNNER

3. ' . ejVEll'K"" CIJU-PAiNY 'ITAM, Champions Detroit Inter-City Indoor Base Ball League, Winners Spalding Trophy.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BAST BALL GUIDE. 41 running the bases should watch for any slip on the part of the catcher or any pitched ball which pulls the catcher over in such a position from which it would be hard for him to make a good throw to a base. Such an oppor- tunity should always be his cue when he is looking for a chance to steal. The hit and run game can be played just the same in indoor as in outdoor base ball, and many games are won by the use of it. Especially with two out the base runner should leave the base with the pitcher's arm and if the ball is hit by the batsman stands a better chance of mak- ing the next base and of sometimes scoring. There is one play which a good base runner may often attempt and sometimes be successful with, and that is in a close game or with two men out and a weak batter up, he tries to steal home plate while the ball is being passed from the catcher to shortstop and from there to the pitcher. It is surprising how a play of this kind often will get a whole crowd on edge and nothing upsets an opponent any more than men taking chances on the bases when the score is close. While at this point it might be well to state that nothing pleases the spectators more than to see shifty and daring base running. They want to see something else besides the pitcher and catcher putting men out. They want to have excitement and life in the game and clever base running is what gives it to them. There is always a chance for a wild throw when a base runner is attempting to steal, and nothing puts a team "up in the air" so much as to get them throwing the ball wild. To sum it all up, the two essentials for a good base runner are, first, to be wide awake to every opportunity, and when you are sure of your ground be quick and de- cisive in taking a chance; second, to be able to slide to bases well.

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## **BASKET BALL IN HELENA**

## IMPLEMENTS OF THE GAME

IMPLEMENTS OF THE GAME THE BALL The ball will be found to possess properties of a peculiar nature, which, after careful experimenting, have been proved to be best adapted to the sport. It is of a compact substance, 17 inches in circumference, weighs 83-4 ounces, has a white cover, and, while lively, it is so made as to do no damage to objects surrounding the field. THE BAT. The limit of size of the bat is 2 3-4 feet long and 1 3-4 inches in diameter at the largest part. The weight is not limited, but the material used is wood possessing great strength, as accidents are liable to occur should the bat break. Bats of different qualities of wood are made so that selections as to style and weight may be made according to individual taste. THE BASES. The bases are half filled with sand or other heavy substance, so they will remain in place on the floor, unless grasped by the player in running or sliding to the base. They are made of white canvas, 15 inches square, and are not attached to the floor, but placed loosely on a marked spot to which it should be returned whenever displaced. The home base is of rubber, one foot each way, and is also placed on a marked square. SUITS. Each club should be properly uniformed with natty suits, consisting of shirt, knee pants, stockings, belt, and shoes.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 47 The pants should either be padded at the knees and hips, or the regular adjustable knee-pad used to prevent actual contact of these parts of the anatomy with the floor. SHOES. All shoes worn must have rubber soles; those with corrugated rubber having been found the best. MATS. Where bases lie near a wall, padded mats should be stood up opposite, against which the players may strike when running or sliding.

OL14, LAND SHOE COMPANY TEAM, HOLLAND, MICH.

## CONSTITUTION

49

1, Galloway; 2, Dickey; 3, Klosowski; 4, Harlan; 5, Forrey; 6, McUreery; 7, A. C. Carlson; 8, East; 9, Lindstedt; 10, A. W. Carlson. WESTERN GROCER COMPANY MILLS, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

51

1, A. G. LaBonte, Mgr.; 2, Hale; 3, Knight; 4, G. LaBonte; 5, Mussell; 6, Brigham; 7, Felty; 8, O'Malley; 9, Couture; 10, Ed. Miller; 11, Shine Miller. HARBOR CITY TEAM, BAYFIELD, WIS.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 53 Club, a member of the Association, shall have the right to appoint a delegate to attend a meeting, which shall be duly advertised for the purpose of electing nine members to constitute the Executive Committee. Said committee shall elect a President-Secretary, First and Second Vice-President, and Treasurer, whose term of office shall be for one year. ARTICLE VI. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. SECTION I. (A) The President shall be the Secretary of the Association, appoint all committees and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or such as the Association or Executive Committee may assign him. (B) He shall sign all necessary documents and have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions. (C) He shall be the sole interpreter of the playing rules during the season. (D) He shall, as Secretary of the Association, have custody and care of the seal of the Association and all official records and documents, shall receive and answer all correspondence, issue all official notices, and shall prepare and furnish such reports as may be called for by the Executive Committee. SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents, in the order of their priority, shall, in case of disability of the President, per- form' all the duties by him ordinarily to be performed, and in case of death, resignation or removal of the President, shall fill the office for the remainder of the

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term. SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association. Any officer or director of the Association desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Executive Committee in writing.

1, nreeae; a, Sleuman; X, Jonson; 4, Cutler; o, Alexanaer; o, tvicLean, Mgr.; 7, Schissler; 8, O'Meara; 9, Rohrer, Capt.; 10, Parsell; 11, Webster. HASTINGS (NEB.) Y.M.C.A. TEAM, Champions Nebraska State League, 1910.

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CAPITOL HILL COLLEGE, HELENA, MONT., Champions Helena Indoor Base Ball League, 1909-10.

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1, Bellmont, Phys. Dir.: 2, Jones: 3, WP1coekson: 4, Hughes; , MceRinney; 6, Roemer; 7, Conn; 8, Hombs; 9, Cram; 10, Dwyer; 11, Wells; 12, Schleeter, RESIDENT CHAMPIONS HOUSTON (TEXAS) INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE.

### ORGANIZATION OF LEAGUES

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 59 ORGANIZATION OF LEAGUES The first step to be taken is to get the proper parties interested. Call a general meeting, elect temporary officers, appoint a committee to draw up a Constitution, and also a press committee that will write up the affair and secure plenty of advertising. At the next meeting select the most desirable teams that apply for membership, aiming to get quality rather than quantity. Then adopt your Constitution, elect officers, etc. A good idea would be to register with the Secretary all the players of the various teams composing the league,.. and have the directors pass upon their eligibility. Be careful not to admit any one addicted to rowdy ball playing, as nothing will so quickly gain for a team a bad reputation or is more detrimental to the sport at large. As the game is an amateur sport,

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the practice of paying players for their services should be frowned upon, as the receipts do not warrant salaried ball players, and only a wealthy club could afford to support such a team, and they would soon become tired of the continual drain on their treasury. In a league where such practice would be allowed one or two of the wealthy clubs would gather together all the best talent in the town, and their teams would so far outclass the other teams of the league that the result would be to deaden the interest of both the public and the teams themselves. Another point to which careful attention should be given is the selection of officials. See that competent and impartial umpires and scorers are secured, and that the scores

NATIONAL GUARD.

### **CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS**

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 63 \ 'CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS ' ARTICLE 1. NAME. This organization shall be known as the INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE. ARTICLE II. OBJECTS. To promote the game of indoor base ball among the clubs of ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP. The membership of this league shall consist of clubs from the recognized clubs of ARTICLE IV. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. The membership of any club may be terminated- (i) By resignation, duly excepted by a three-fourths vote of all the clubs in meeting duly convened. (2) Allowing open betting or pool selling at a game, or in room in which game is played. (3) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (4) Allowing any player to play on team that has been expelled by the League or any club thereof. (5) Offering, agreeing, conspiring, or attempting to lose any game of ball or of being interested in any pool or wages thereon. (6) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirements of the Board of Directors. (7) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof.

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1, Stewart; 2, Sofronek; 3, Graham; 4, Bossart; 5, Lee Stewart; 0, anannoiu-zer,-Capt.; 7, Barton; 8, Zahl; 9, Wilfley. Emery, Photo. BANKERS TEAM, Champions Colorado Springs Indoor Base Ball League.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 65 ARTICLE V. \ EXPULSION OF CLUBS. Any club is liable to expulsion that fails to live up to the Constitution; the facts in any case must be reported at once to the Secretary, who shall at once notify the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Board of Directors shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulation as vJ ~ ~ they prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive, ARTICLE VI. Each club shall file with the secretary on or before the day of registration of each player, accompanied by the necessary fee, and shall deposit with the secretary cash, same to be forfeited on expulsion or with. drawal of club. ' . A special assessment may be levied by the Board of Directorg - to cover any deficit that may exist. ARTICLE VII. IMPOSING OF FINES. Upon conviction of any violation of the Constitution or By- Laws, the Board of Directors may, in the first instance, as a preliminary to or in lieu of expulsion, impose such a fine as is in their judgment commensurate with the injury, which fine may include a penalty payable to any other club or clubs, as an equivalent for damage sustained, or payable to the League, to be disposed of as the Board of Directors see fit. The Arbitration Committee shall have the powr to impose such fine on any club or player reported for violation of the Constitution or playing rules, as in their judgment the case .t warrants, ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS. Each club of the League shall be entitled to two (2) del. 1Gtes to the League which

1, McCaffrey; 2, Moran; 3, Ormiston, 4, Quintal; 0, Martin;; , wooa; , Dangel, Pres.; 8, L. L. Phillips, Treas.; 9, C. Phillips. WATERTOWN (N. Y.) INDOOR BASE BALL ADVISORY BOARD,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 67 shall constitute the governing body of said League. from whiac shall be elected a President, Vice-President, Secretary-



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Treasurer, and six (6) directors, which shall constitute the Board of Directors; no two (2) shall be elected from any one club Amended that President be non-representative of any club represented in the League. ARTICLE IX. DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; appoint all committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office or may be assigned him by Board of Directors. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all necessary documents. He shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions at both League and Board meetings. In absence of the President at any meeting of the League, the Vice-President shall exercise the power and duties of the President at such meetings. ARTICLE X. SECRETARY. The Secretary shall be treasurer of the League, and as such shall be custodian of all funds of the League, and shall render monthly a report of his account. He shall have the custody and care of all official records and documents; shall keep a true record of all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; shall issue all official notices and attend to the necessary correspondence. He shall be entitled to such books, stationery, and material as the actual duties of his office may require (and shall keep a complete record of all games played). ARTICLE XI. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects and purposes of the League. They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 69 necessary for the government of the League on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the League, and may enforce a due observance of the same by such actions as in the opinion of the Board of Directors the welfare of the League may render necessary or advisable. They shall have power to receive, and act upon all resignations of members, officers, and directors. Any officer or director of the League desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Board in writing. ARTICLE XII. PROTESTS. All protests shall be settled by an Arbitration Committee of five, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and must

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not be connected with any team or club of this League. All protests must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary within forty-eight (48) hours after the game. Protests must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00. ARTICLE XIII. UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES. A staff of League umpires shall be selected by a chief of Umpires (chief of umpires to be selected by the delegates), who will have full charge of same and direct them when and where to officiate, and shall pay them their salaries. He shall furnish umpires with proper credentials to show that they are duly authorized to officiate. (1) It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion as to their merit. (2) The umpire is sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance (under penalty of fine, to be imposed by Arbitration Committee), shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game. (3) Before the commencement of a game, the umpire of the game shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed

1, IDrisCOll; Z, IVLartllL; - , JXt uuLi , , ayoLu; i-, lvxcrar Ju g , , uraL y ; , . , Couling; 8, Murphy. Capt.; 9, Holland, Mgr.; 10, O'Neill; 11, Raphael Rourke, Macot; 12, R. Rourke. Haefer Studio, Photo. CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS TEAM, HANCOCK. MICH. Hancock Fraternal Indoor Base Ball League, 1908-09.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (4) Umpires shall call game at 8.30 P. M., sharp. (5) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places. The

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umpire may remove from the game any player guilty of vulgar, indecent or other improper conduct or language, and shall report same to the Arbitration Committee. (6) It is the duty of the umpire to stop any offensive , root- ing" or noise, and to positively prohibit all continuous root- ing" under penalty of a forfeiture of tht game by the side at fault. ARTICLE XIV. COACHING. The coaches shall be restricted to coaching the base-run. ner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base-runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which shall in any man. ner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing team, the umpire or the spectators; and not more than one coach will be allowed with one runner on base, and two coaches with two or three runners on bases. To enforce the above the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offence, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game. ARTICLE XV. REMOVAL. Any League umpire shall be subject to removal by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the resignation or removal of any League umpire the chief of umpires shall have power to appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy thus created.

1, Fuller; 2, Dawson, Sec.-Treas.; 3, Newblom; 4, Worden; 6, Lampman, Pres.; 6, Yeager; 7, Wilts; 8, Studer; 9, Osborne; 10, Doty, Capt.; 11, Pedersen. MARSHALLTOWN (IOWA) BUGGY CO. TEAM, Champions R. R. Y.M.C.A. Indoor Base Ball League.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 73 ARTICLE XVI. CAUSE FOR EXPULSION. Any League umpire who shall, in the judgement of t.., Board of Directors, be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or of selling or offering to sell a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity. ARTICLE XVII. MEETINGS. Meetings of the League and Board of Directors shall be held at the call of the chair at least once a month or upon written request of three (3) clubs, three (3) days' notice being necessary. ARTICLE XVIII. GAMES PLAYED. It shall be the duty of the manager or his assistant of the winning team, to notify the Secretary, within forty-eight (48) hours after game is played, the final result of said game, giving complete individual and total score. ARTICLE XIX. BALL. The Spalding Red-Seam ball shall be the official ball of the

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League and must be used in all League games of the League and be stamped with seal of League. ARTICLE XX. TIE GAMES. All the games shall be decided within three (j) weeks from date of tie. ARTICLE XXI. RULES. The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Rules shall govern all game, )layed in this League. ARTICLE XXII. WINNING OF PENNANT. The club having the largest percentage at the end of season shall be declared winner of pennant.

74 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. ARTICLE XXIII. MEMBERS OF TEAM. Any person in good standing with the League may play on any team represented in the League. A player who plays a League game with a club in this League cannot play a League game with any other club in this League unless he gets a written release from the manager of club with which he has played. ARTICLE XXIV. REGISTRATION. The manager of each club shall be required to register the players of his team (regular and substitute) with the secretary. Each registration to be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five (25) cents. Players must be registered one week before they are eligible to play. Their personal signature to be attached to said regis- tration blank. Managers shall have option on services of player so registered for the next season, and any player desiring his release shall appeal to the Arbitration Committee. ARTICLE XXV. RULES GOVERNING MEETING. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the League. ARTICLE XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS. 1. Roll call. 2. Reading of minutes of last meeting. 3. Report of committees. 4. Report of officers. 5. Reading of correspondence. 6. Election of new members. 7. Unfinished business. 8. New business. . Adjournment.

## INDOOR BASE BALL IN CHICAGO

INDOOR BASE BALL IN CHICAGO BY OSCAR RE1CHOW, Chicago Daily News. Owing to considerable wrangling among promoters and ama- teurs and so-called professional teams, indoor base ball made a poor start in Chicago last year, but before the season had been half completed all difficulties delaying the progress of the sport had been overcome and the independent teams and organized bodies finished the season with honors flying.

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It was marred somewhat by two organizations struggling for the name of the old "Chicago Indoor Base Ball League," and also by the amateur associations in Chicago objecting to what they termed professional teams, competing against the amateur clubs. For a time these two things upset professional and amateur indoor ball men and delayed the progress of the sport. Letters were exchanged between the presidents of the various athletic bodies, and it was some time before matters were patched up. Finally the Amateur Athletic Federation was formed and declared itself as controlling all amateur indoor teams in Chicago. Through strenuous efforts on the part of its promoters every amateur league in Chicago of importance joined it and adhered to its rulings, which specifically stated that none of its members were permitted to compete against so-called professional clubs. For a short time it appeared as if this federation would prove a blemish on the sport in Chicago, as many independent teams which secured their games from the amateur bodies were unable to procure contests. It turned out differently, however, and before the season was over most of the independent teams declared themselves in the amateur class and had no-difficulty.in. booking games with amateur clubs. When this was done'the'enthusiasm and interest in the sport increased rapidly and enormously, as the amateur nines which were looked

77

### **INDOOR BASE BALL IN THE COOK COUNTY Y.M.C.A. LEAGUE**

INDOOR BASE BALL IN THE COOK COUNTY Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE The Cook County Y. M. C. A. Indoor Base Ball League began its series for the Y. M. C. A. championship and the handsome perpetual trophy on November 24, 1909. Many of the associations were conducting large local leagues in indoor base ball and therefore found it impossible to enter into a series involving many games, one association (Oak Park) being unable to enter, all for this reason. Its place was taken by the North Side Boys' Club of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. The league planned a schedule in which each association was to meet the others once and the following teams were entered: Evanston, Hyde Park, West Side,

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Wilson Avenue, North Side Boys' Club and Central. An interesting series of games resulted and the final outcome was in doubt until the very last game on the schedule, when the North Side Boys' Club and Central Department met, each team undefeated and having won its games with other associations by close scores. This game excited much interest, because the winning of it not only determined the championship of the Y. M. C. A. League and the right to hold the beautiful silver cup for one year, but also the privilege of representing the Y. M. C. A. League in the indoor base ball championships of the Amateur Athletic Federation, the winning of which represented the amateur championship of Chicago. Central Department had won this championship in 1909, but a grave slump in the playing of this team gave rise to the belief that it would not be strong enough to win in the Y. M. C. A. League. These things combined to create an interest in this final game of the Y. M. C. A. League that extended beyond the

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 79 Y. M. C. A. circles and embraced the whole amateur indoor base ball interests of Cook County. Central Department team took a decided brace and won the final game that gave it the championship of the Y. M. C. A. League and enabled it to retain the big cup another year and represent the Y. M. C. A. League in the Amateur Athletic Federation championship, which it won.

### **LAKE SHORE INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE**

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### **INDOOR BASE BALL IN THE MUTUAL INDOOR BASE BALL AND BASKET BALL ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO**

82 SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. INDOOR BASE BALL IN THE MUTUAL INDOOR BASE BALL AND BASKET BALL ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO  
For many years a large number of teams were playing indoor base ball and basket ball

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in this section of the country independently and unorganized. This state of affairs was very unsatisfactory to the teams themselves and to others interested in the extension and promotion of these games. It was hoped that by creating an organization officered by disinterested individuals that a better and more satisfactory basis of competition would result. That this plan appealed to the independent teams was easily proven by the fact that twenty-five different teams joined the Mutual Association in the first month of its organization. Over one hundred men interested in indoor base ball and basket ball were present at the organization meeting. At this meeting a comprehensive plan of organization and regulation of competition was adopted. Officers were elected as follows: President, Herman A. Stoltz; Vice-President, Edward Goeckel; Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Seaton. Board of Directors: E. B. DeGroot, G. S. Robbins, A. H. Badenoch, R. L. Welch, H. G. Reynolds. The organization met regularly every Monday evening in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association for the transaction of business pertaining to the promotion of these games. At the close of the season, two series of indoor base ball championships were conducted for two banners presented by A. G. Spalding & Bros. All the teams entering the championships were placed in either of two classes, viz.: First Division-All teams of expert ability; Second Division-All teams of less

83

### INDOOR BASE BALL IN OREGON

INDOOR BASE BALL IN OREGON 9f BY HARRY K. SMITH, PRESIDENT PORTLAND INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE. With the organization of the Portland Indoor Base Ball League, this popular indoor game took on a more lively and interesting phase. The league was formed in November, 1909, by enthusiastic promoters and players of the outdoor game, who had in seasons past kept in touch with the indoor game, which was being played in desultory fashion by a few unattached teams located in Portland and surrounding towns. The league was organized and operated along the lines of the outdoor organizations. Six teams, representing some prominent business houses of Portland,

applied for admission. The schedule committee issued a thirty-game schedule and the race for the league championship was on, and, as the season progressed, the enthusiasm of both player and fan increased. The personnel of the teams included veterans and novices, amateurs and professionals. A few games and the players soon caught the swing of fast play, rapid-fire thinking and clever performance. The fans at the start were apathetic and skeptical, but soon "sat up and took notice," and the crowds increased. The lack of proper floor space in some of the gymnasiums and a like limited seating capacity created some dissatisfaction, but, overcoming all obstacles, the league was a grand success, and marked a new epoch in indoor base ball on the Coast. The race for the pennant was a three-cornered fight between the first division teams, the race being only settled in the last series of games. The second division teams were left far behind. Some exceedingly clever players were developed and many of the veterans reclaimed their laurels of former days. The league

### **CLASSIFIED RULES FOR INDOOR BASE BALL**

CLASSIFIED RULES FOR INDOOR BASE BALL BY MARIE ORTMAYER, Instructor Women's Gymnasium, University of Chicago. DEFINITIONS. Base Line.-Direct line between home and first, first and second, second and third, and third and home. Good Ball.-One legally delivered by pitcher, over the plate, and between the knees and shoulders of the batter. Bad Ball.-Not over plate, between knees and shoulders of batter. Fair Ball.-Batted ball striking within diamond or on foul line. Foul Ball.-Batted ball striking outside foul line. Foul Tip.-Foul ball hit by batter not higher than his head. Illegal Ball.-Sent to batter by pitcher not entirely in box; or by pitcher not heeling line with both feet prior to delivery, or if pitcher takes more than one step in delivery. Dead Ball.-Pitched ball striking batter. Balk.-Motion by pitcher to deliver, or holding to delay. Block Ball.-Batted or thrown ball stopped or held by outsider. Foul Strike.-Fair hit ball batted when any part of batsman



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is upon ground outside his box. Not in Play.-After a foul strike, foul hit ball not caught, dead ball or base runner struck by a fair hit ball, the ball is not in play until held by the pitcher in his box. Shall be called for- STRIKES. (1) Ball struck at and not hit. (2) Good ball legally delivered, not struck at. (3) Foul tip caught. (4) Batter intentionally interfering with legally delivered good ball.

88 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. A. Batter is out-- OUTS. (1) On third strike caught before touching ground or any object. (2) If hit by ball on third strike. (3) On third strike, if man on first and less than two outs. (4) If third strike is made by intentional interference with ball. (5) If after two strikes, a foul ball hits the batter before touching floor, wall or fixture. (6) On foul strike. (7) If he bats out of turn and makes a fair hit, or reaches first, provided error is discovered before ball is pitched to next batter. (6) If not in position one minute after he is called to bat by umpire. (9) On attempt to hinder catcher's fielding, or intentional foul hitting. B. Base runner is out- I. Referring to man who has just batted. (1) If fielder legally holds ball on first base before runner arrives. (2) If a fair hit or foul fly is caught before touching ground, wall, or fixture. (3) If in running to first, he is hit by a fair or foul fly, before ball touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture. II. Referring to all base runners- (1) If touched by ball when off base, provided fielder holds ball after touching him. (Exception: See E4.) (2) If he runs out of base line three feet, except in order to avoid fielder who is fielding ball. (3) If fair or foul hit, that has been caught, is held on base of runner, who left before such ball was caught; or if, in that case, the runner is tagged

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 89 out before returning to his base. (Exception: See following A8.) (4) If fair hit ball touches base runner before striking fielder, wall or fixture, except when he is on a base he is legally entitled to. (5) If fielder holds ball on a base not touched by the runner in going round. (6) If after starting too soon, he is put out in regular fashion. (7) For intentional interference with batted ball. (8) For intentional interference, or failure to avoid interfering with fielder fielding a batted ball. (9) For intentional interference with thrown ball. (10) If tagged out before returning to the base the runner left upon a foul tip bounding off catcher and not caught on the rebound

by a fielder. (See following CII.) RULES OF BASE RUNNING. (Note-Base runner is to touch each base in regular order. However, when obliged to return, he may do so directly.)

A. Base runner can advance (may be put out)- (I) On a fair hit. (2) After a fair or foul fly has been caught. (3) After a ball not hit has reached or passed the catcher (penalty; called back by umpire, if not put out). (4) On a foul tip caught. (5) On three strikes except according to following (C7 and C9). (6) If hit by ball he has just batted, rebounding from fielder, wall, floor or fixture. (7) One base on a passed ball, except on third strike or fourth ball, when he is entitled to all he can get. (8) The instant a foul tip ball bounds off catcher, provided such ball is caught by a fielder before striking floor, wall or fixture,

90 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. B. Base runner can advance without being put out- (I) One base on an illegal pitch. (2) One base on a balk (not the batter). (3) One base if, while he was batter, four balls or an illegal pitch were called. (4) One base if forced to vacate by succeeding batsman being awarded a base. (5) One base if pitcher does not give runner reasonable time to return to own base. (6) One base if fair hit ball strikes person or clothing of umpire on fair ground. (7) One base if prevented from making a base by obstruction of adversary. (8) On a block ball, till ball is returned to pitcher in his box, unless time is called by the umpire. (9) One base if umpire is struck by ball thrown by catcher to intercept base runner. C. Base runner cannot advance- (I) While pitcher is in box with ball. (2) When pitcher is ready to deliver ball to batter. (3) Until after a pitched ball reaches or passes catcher. (4) On dead ball (neither can batter). (5) If touched by fair hit ball while on his own base, unless forced. (6) If any base runner is hit by fair hit ball, unless forced. (7) If batter intentionally interfered with pitched ball. (8) If batter interferes with catcher's fielding. (9) If batsman, in going to first, is hit by foul or fair fly before it touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture. (IO) If a foul tip bounding off catcher is not caught by a fielder (penalty: being called back, unless tagged out). (II) After time is called on a "block."

## INDOOR BASE BALL IN DETROIT

INDOOR BASE BALL IN DETROIT BY CHARLES T. ROOT, ASSISTANT PHYSICAL DIRECTOR, DETROIT Y.M.C.A. After a persistent attempt for several years indoor base ball has at last taken a grip upon our city, which, we think, will be permanent. The game last season has showed the people in this city that it is not only an interesting and very exciting indoor sport for winter time, but that it also combines skill and science to a very great degree. It has come to be one of the leading features in winter sport, taking its place with basket ball, skating and scientific boxing. The people in Detroit up to this year have always considered basket ball as the one leading indoor sport, but indoor base ball has taken a firm hold, and from present indications will possess a very large part in the sport stage in this winter's indoor gymnastic events. It has been played off and on for the past eight or ten years, mainly by professional outdoor players to keep in shape and good form for the summer game, as they found it was an ideal way to keep their arms in good shape and to keep their muscles limber and elastic for playing outdoor base ball. The teams heretofore have been composed of men who have been very enthusiastic and interested in the game, and this year decided that they would have a league. A meeting was called in the local Y. M. C. A., which very kindly donated a room for their convenience, and as a result Dr. Charles E. Colter was elected president, Mr. Eugene Fleming, treasurer, and Mr. Mossy Winter, secretary. That these men fulfilled their office in good shape is very evident by the successful season of the league. The league was called The Inter-city Indoor Base Ball League and was composed of teams made up of Windsor, a

\SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 93 Canadian city just across the river, and other teams around about Detroit. It consisted originally of eight teams, and it was made a closed league; that is, no team could compete with outside teams during the schedule of the league. In organizing a league, I would like to state that, in our opinion, it would be far the most successful and agreeable way to all parties concerned for the league to be a closed one, and not allow any team in the league to compete with any

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outside team during the schedule. It not only destroys interest, but the men lose heart and go stale; especially is this so of the teams that are low down in the race. The first thing we did on organizing our league was to adopt the Spalding No. 1 indoor base ball as our official ball. We thoroughly examined all makes of balls with which any of the members were acquainted and tried them out in actual use, and we found that the Spalding No. 1 ball was by far the best and gave the best satisfaction. This ball was used in all the games, and we can say that it gave perfect satisfaction in every game. Each team was allowed one man on the board of directors, who was to attend all directors' meetings, and was to cast his ballot on all questions which should come up. The board of directors were the governing board of the league, and the men could accept or reject all measures as they saw fit. At the conclusion of the season, the B. F. Everitt Co. were the winners of the league, becoming so in the last game by defeating the strong team representing the Bonnies. Solid gold medals with the boys' names on each medal were given to fifteen members of the B. F. Everitt team; also, as a grand conclusion to the season, the board of directors still had enough in the treasury to give themselves a banquet and a trip to the theater. The season ended in very good shape, and it is the earnest wish of all the members that the league shall be organized again this season. During the winter the attendance at the indoor base ball games has been very large and very enthusiastic.

### **PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE, 1909-1910**

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE, 1909-1910 9,T The first indoor base ball tournament for the New York public school boys was conducted by the Public Schools Athletic League during the season of 1909-10. Previous to this year there were but few schools with an organized indoor base ball team, but when the call for entries was sent out twenty schools responded and expressed a desire to take part in a city championship tournament. The city was divided into four sections, Bronx, Brooklyn, Upper Manhattan and Lower Manhattan, and a round-robin series of games arranged for each section. When a champion team in each section had been decided upon an elimination series was arranged and the four teams played for the championship of Greater New York.

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This method of conducting the tournament proved very successful in arousing interest and enthusiasm throughout the entire city. As the season progressed, the boys became more and more enthusiastic over their new game, especially when they recognized it as a relative of their outdoor game. The last game, which was to decide the winner of the much coveted title of "City Champion," took place in the spacious Twenty-second Regiment Armory of Manhattan. Three thousand free admission tickets were distributed to the schools of the city and every one of the tickets were used. The boys cheered and yelled from the beginning of the game until the umpire called the last man "out," and the armory was never filled with a more enthusiastic and animated crowd. Public School 62, from the lower East Side of Manhattan, were the victors and were awarded the handsome bronze trophy donated by Mr. Otto T. Bannard for annual competition.

### **HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES**

HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE National Indoor Base Ball Association OF THE UNITED STATES "F RULE I. The diamond is laid at one end of the hall, leaving room for the catcher, who always plays close behind the batsman. The bases (except the home plate) are 12 feet square, made of canvas, half filled with sand or other similar substance. The home plate is of rubber and is one foot square. Each side of the diamond is 27 feet long, and a base is placed in each corner and need not be fastened to the floor. The distance from home to second base, and from first to third base, is 38 feet. The pitcher's box is 7 x 3 feet, the nearest line of said box to be 23 feet from the centre of home base. The batsman's box (one to the left and one to the right of the home base) shall be four feet long and three feet wide, extending one foot in front of and three feet behind a centre line through the home base, with its nearest side distant six inches from the home base, the outlines to be marked on the floor. When a game is played in a large armory or other large building the diamond may be laid out

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with 35 feet base lines, the front line of the pitcher's box to be 30 feet from the centre of the home plate. All other dimensions to be the same as when using the 27 feet base lines.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 99 RULE VI. THE PITCHER. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter with both feet on the ground wholly within the box and with both feet on the rear line of said box, and when in the act of delivering the ball shall not take more than one step, but shall not be restricted as to curving the ball, although the arm must be swung parallel with the body. He shall not make more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before the delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. When the armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 foot base lines and 30 foot pitching distance, the pitcher shall take his position as described above, but can heel with one or both feet a line drawn across the box 18 inches from the rear end of said box and shall not take more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. NOTE.-In the preliminary moves of the pitcher the arm does not have to be swung parallel with the body, but only on the final swing, when delivering the ball. RULE VII. THE GAME. A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting club except that, if the side first at the bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate; or, if the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate. RULE VIII. A TIE GAME. If the score be a tie at the end of the ninth inning to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the first side at bat. '

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 101 pitcher's box with both feet prior to pitching the ball, or if he takes more than one step in the act of delivery. When the game is played under Armory rule; an illegal pitch shall be declared if the pitcher does

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not heel the 18-inch line. An illegal pitch entitles any base runner or batsman to a base.

RULE XV. DEAD BALLS. Any pitched ball striking the batter is a dead ball, but does not entitle him to a base. If a batter intentionally gets in the way or interferes with any legally delivered ball a strike shall be called. If it should be the third strike the batter is out, and no base can be run on that ball. RULE XVI. NOT IN PLAY. In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his box. NOTE.-Any player other than the pitcher receiving the ball and standing in the pitcher's position cannot put the ball in play. RULE XVII. BLOCK BALLS. A block ball is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

(a) Whenever a block occurs, base runners may run the bases without being put out; until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box. (b) In the case of a block, if a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "time," and require each base runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher standing in his box. (c) Special ground rules may be made allowing a certain number of bases on a fair hit into the crowd (or a thrown ball), in which case the above sections are void.

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102 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XVIII. THE SCORING OF RUNS. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored. RULE XIX. FAIR AND FOUL BALLS. (a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the floor, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterward rolls. (b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul. RULE XX. STRIKES. (a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught. NOTE.-On a foul tip bounding off the catcher and caught by a fielder the base runner can advance the instant the ball strikes the catcher's person, and if the fielder

catches the ball the base runner is entitled to all the bases he can make. If the fielder does not catch the ball, the base runner should be called back unless he has been tagged out.

(b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman. (c) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally interfered with by the batsman.

RULE XXI. FOUL STRIKES. A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position. NOTE.-This rule only applies on a fair hit ball. RULE XXII. THE BATSMAN IS OUT. (a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit or reaches first base before the error is discovered.

103

104 SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XXV. ENTITLED TO BASES. The base runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take one base in the following cases: (a) If, while he was batsman, the umpire called four balls. (b) If the umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls or in case of an illegal delivery and the base runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. (c) If the umpire calls a "balk" or "illegal pitch." (d) If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher or is fumbled, only one base may be taken, provided the runner makes it, unless it is a third strike or fourth ball, when the runner is entitled to all he can get. (e) If the pitcher does not give him time to return to his base. (f) If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair grounds. (g) If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary. (h) If, when he was batsman, the pitcher delivered an "illegal ball." (i) On a fair or foul fly ball caught the base runner can advance, providing he does not leave his base until after the ball is caught. (This does not exempt the runner from being put out.) NOTE.-Batsman is entitled to first base on an illegal pitch, but not on a balk. (j) If the person or clothing of the umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner. RULE XXVI. WHEN TO START. (a) A base runner must not leave his base when the pitcher holds the ball standing in his box (except to moisten the soles of his shoes by permission of the umpire). (b) A base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not



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struck, until after it has reached or passed the catcher, on penalty of being called back.

(c) A base runner must be on his base when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the batsman.

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108 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XXXIV. UMPIRES. (a) The umpires are masters of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and are entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or injury to either of them must be promptly ejected from the room by those in charge. (b) The umpires must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the playing rules, and are hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as they may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all Of such provisions. (c) There shall be two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge. (d) No. 1 shall decide on and call all balls, strikes, blocks, dead balls, balks, illegal deliveries, fair and foul hits, ground hits, foul strikes, all questions arising at home plate, and shall call play or time, and shall take a position behind the catcher. (e) No. 2 shall judge all base plays excepting those at home plate and shall take a position about ten feet back of the base line, midway between home and first or home and third bases, or where he can best view the play. (f) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules and not on any optional decision. All such discussions are restricted to the two captains. (g) The two umpires shall change positions at the end of every full inning. (h) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpire shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (i) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly

from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. III throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advances an extra base because of the error. No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained. RULE XXXVII. SUMMARY. SECTION I. The score made in each inning of the game. SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player. SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player. SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player. SEC. 5. The number of hits made off each pitcher. SEC. 6. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen. SEC. 7. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls. SEC. 8. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher. SEC. 9. The number of passed balls by each catcher. SEC. IO. The time of the game. SEC. II. The names of the umpires.

## **INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN**

INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN Indoor Base Ball has been played by the young women of the West Division and Joseph Medil High Schools of Chicago in their gymnasiums during the last five years. The first team was organized in the West Division High School in 1895, but there was no attempt to coach the team for competition with other schools at all until the winter of 1899. The game is steadily gaining in favor among the young ladies of the various high schools of Chicago. There are two reasons for the fact that Indoor Base Ball has not been played as much by women as basket ball. The first reason is that basket ball is easily understood by spectators, which makes it popular, especially with those who do not know the general rules of athletic games. The majority of those who attend indoor games for women do not understand Base Ball. All players are

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more or less sensitive to environment, hence the difficulty of starting and maintaining an indoor base ball team in a ladies' college or Young Women's Christian Association when the game is little understood, and consequently not appreciated by spectators. However, the large city high schools seem quite well adapted to the development of indoor base ball for women. Many of the girls who attend these schools understand base ball because the boys have both outdoor and indoor teams. All that is required under such conditions is for the girls to show that they can play ball, and they will receive hearty sympathy and enthusiastic support.

114 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. game offers many advantages. It is not as violent as bas- ket ball, and for that reason it is a much safer sport for women. High exertion is required only at intervals, and is not continued long enough to be injurious to a player in normal physical condition. In this respect indoor base ball excels all other forms of school and college athletics. Foot ball and basket ball re- quire such physical strength and endurance that they are prohibitive to all who are not above the normal physical development. Candidates for an outdoor base ball team must have skill acquired by years of practice, and should possess consider- able endurance. All athletic games are open to young men who possess the requisite physical development and acquired skill, but the young women have not engaged to any extent in more than two athletic exercises, tennis and basket ball. Indoor base ball requires more and quicker exertion than tennis, brings into action more muscles of the body and permits eighteen players in a space equal to that required for four tennis players. There are nine positions to be filled, and each player must adapt herself to the place she occupies, and should, to a certain extent, possess peculiar qualifica- tions for her part in the game. It is, therefore, possible to take a class of young women in which there is a variety of physical strength, size and mental traits, and from this class develop a team which will work together effectually and harmoniously. Coaches of women's basket ball players have experienced special difficulty in securing team work, and for facilitating this desirable feature of all athletics, they have added bound- aries and modified the rules. The natural boundaries of

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a base ball diamond and the necessity of each player remaining in her own position are conducive to team work in all indoor teams. The results of indoor base ball for girls in the West Division High School, Chicago, have shown that it is success-

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 115 full in every way. Marked improvement in the physical condition of the players has resulted in every case. No one showed any of the effects resulting from over exertion. Girls bat well, and soon learn fielding. They throw easily overhanded and underhanded, and after a few weeks' practice develop considerable speed. The most difficult places to fill are usually the pitcher's and catcher's positions. Among several candidates, however, some one can be found possessing the requisite strength of arm and wrist for the pitcher's work. Such players may improve rapidly, and learn to pitch surprisingly swift balls. There are some natural catchers who receive the ball excellently, but it usually requires time to develop material for this position. Experienced players can learn to catch after a little practice unless they are afraid of the bat.

### HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL

HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL BY Jos. CERMAK, Gymnastic Instructor. J. Medill High School, Chicago, Ill. HE further we advance in teaching gymnastics the more we must recognize the importance of games in that branch of education called, "Physical Culture." Nay, we hear the voices of some of the most prominent physiologists and psychologists who claim that plays are the only ideal form of gymnastic exercises, whereby we can attain marvelous agility, strength, endurance, by which we cultivate self-control, self-reliance, those important faculties, which only enable us to be successful in our strenuous struggle for existence. Admitting all this, we naturally come to a question, what kind of games will bring us those satisfactory results? Most decidedly those which the children like best-games which arouse pleasant feeling, which we play with joy, with enthusiasm-for such feeling alone is apt to stimulate the heart to a vigorous action and drive the blood and a new life through our whole system. And my

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long experience as a teacher of gymnastics convinced me that of all the games I have introduced, girls like indoor base ball the best. Fact is, that we shall find individual girls who do not like the game, but such girls are, as a rule, indifferent to any kind of game, to any kind of physical exercise. Everything is "too much like work" for them. But ninety per cent. of our girls, as soon as they learn the simple rudiments of base ball, play it with the same enthusiasm at the end of school year as at the beginning. It is a game which is developing all our bodily powers, a game in which mind must be just as quick as our body, is void of all danger of injury or strain, is a purely American game, and those are the chief reasons for which I have introduced it in our girls' classes, and, allow me to add, with success. The main problem a teacher encounters in introducing base ball in

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE.. IT7 girls' classes is how much to teach it, so as not to waste the valuable time allotted to gymnastic exercises, and also, be very careful that the girls do not get tired of the game before they learn it. Trying to explain all the points of the game at once will only bewilder girls, and they would immediately come to conclusion that they can never learn it. They come to the gymnasium for physical exercise and mental rest, and we must tax their memory as little as possible. Best thing is to take a little resort to strategy, follow a simple rule of pedagogy, so to speak, teach the game by degrees and make them believe that they play "the real thing" in the first hour. It is easy to give them only a rough outline of the game and start. They can play without knowing anything about "balls" and "strikes," without knowing what "stealing a base," a "forced run," a "double play" mean." "Hit and run" and "try to get home without being tagged" is about all what the "ins" need to know, and "catch the ball and tag the runner" is all what the "outs" need to know. But, of course, the main part of the game, when you have a class of beginners, is played by the instructor. He himself must be a good player, and in order to make the game lively for the beginners, he takes a position in the pitchers' box. Then he lets the batter hit the ball, at the same time giving quick and short directions to the "outs" what to do. He must pitch the ball so that the girl cannot help making a good hit, and if the "outs" are rather slow in getting the ball, he must do it himself, thus giving

them an example "how to do it next time." In fact, a teacher must play a main part of the game himself with such a class, otherwise the "ins" would have an easy time in making runs, and you would have a listless, disinteresting game, and the time devoted to games would be wasted. It is not necessary to add that a teacher must play as a pitcher for both sides. In the meantime, while the play goes on, point after point comes up, which the teacher always explains, thus adding more and more interest to the game. Hard work for the instructor? It is,- but when you see the girls returning to their rooms with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks, full of new life, full of mirth, full of healthy excitement, when you see those beautiful roses in their cheeks, you must feel that you have been sufficiently rewarded for your hard work.

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### **INDOOR BASE BALL IN NEW ORLEANS**

120

### **WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL CLUB NEEDS**

WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL CLUB NEEDS The first requirement of an Indoor Base Ball club, and the most important one, is the ball. To get the best results only the best ball made should be used. The Spalding No. 1 Official Indoor Base Ball, the adopted ball of the National Indoor Base Ball Association, is recognized by all experienced players as the best, and is used by the majority of the organized leagues throughout the country; price \$1.00 each. The Spalding No. 2 Indoor Base Ball, regulation size and weight, sheepskin covered, is a good practice ball; price 75 cents. For the armory game, the No. IX Official Armory Ball, same quality and price as the No. 1. The only difference is the size. The No. 3 ball, sheepskin covered, same as No. 2, except smaller, is a good practice ball for the armory game. The Spalding Official Indoor Base Balls are made up with horsehide cover sewed with best linen thread, stuffed with curled hair and wrapped with wool yarn, are

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resilient and will not bat out of shape and become lop-sided. This quality is possessed by no other ball on the market and is one that every indoor base ball player will appreciate. The superior quality of this ball enables a team to play a more scientific game than with a ball that becomes lop-sided. The ball will bat truer and can be handled by the fielder with a less chance of an error, especially in throwing. Some of the cheaper balls after an inning or two become lop-sided and are almost impossible to handle with any degree of accuracy. The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Bats are made of select second growth hickory, and in the most perfect models. The No. O Bat, price 50 cents, handle wrapped with electric tape to prevent slipping.

The No. 2 Bat, price 40 cents, is the same, except that the handle is not wrapped. Extra care is used in having these bats properly balanced and correct shape. Regarding bases, the best quality is the Spalding No. 1, made of ten ounce duck, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.50. The No. 2, made of eight ounce canvas, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.00. The Spalding Home Plate is made of corrugated rubber; price 75 cents each. The Spalding line of base ball uniforms includes eight different grades, select variety of colors, and the prices range from \$1.00 to \$12.50 per suit when ordered in club lots. The line of indoor base ball suits are made of the same material, and by the same operators, as make up the Spalding celebrated league uniforms. The only difference being that the indoor base ball suit is made up with padded pants to protect the player from injury on the hard floor. These suits are all cut to measure after making proper allowance necessary in an athletic outfit. The flannels are thoroughly shrunk, properly reinforced, and possess the correct base ball fit. They give perfect freedom in all movements and yet look trim and neat and give excellent service. Samples showing the various grades and colors, with measurement blank which will give full instructions for taking the necessary measurements, will be mailed upon application. Every indoor base ball player should be equipped with a pair of the No. IH high cut, best grade white canvas shoes, with white rubber soles. The sole of the shoe is made of a superior grade of rubber with special corrugated markings which holds to the floor, will not slip, and makes an ideal shoe; it serves the same purpose as the

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spike shoe in outdoor base ball; price \$1.75 per pair. Club price in ordering lots of six pairs or more, is \$18.00 per dozen pairs. The No. M black canvas shoe, with black rubber sole, a good durable shoe, price \$1.00 per pair. Club price when ordering six pairs or more, \$10.20 per dozen pairs.

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### OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS

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HIS book is a necessity in every classroom, containing as it does complete instructions for directing the athletic activities of a girls' school. A partial list of the contents is given herewith. Athletics for elementary and high schools; how to organize clubs. By-Laws and rules of the Board of Education on Athletics, Folk Dancing, Field Days, Holidays, Entertainments, etc. Competition-Eligibility for, elementary and high schools. Folk Dancing as an athletic event- How judged at meets; approved dances for elementary and high schools. Rules for meets and contests. Instruction classes for teachers. Park fetes. Plan of outdoor athletics for elementary schools. Walking as a feature of the outdoor athletic plan, Charts of walks. Classroom games. Numerous other subjects. Illustrated with photos taken especially for this book. Mailed postpaid on receipt of 10 cents by the publishers American Sports Publishing Company 21 Warren Street, New York

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PAGE PAGE PAGE Foot Ball Goal Nets . 17 Monograms . . .31, 33 Shot- Foot Ball Timer .  
5 Mouthpiece, Foot Ball . 8 Athletic 57 Gloves- Muffler . , 22 Indoor , a2 6 57 Gloves-  
Massage . 85 Boxing . . . .70,71 Needle, Lacing \* 5 Skates- Fencing. . . . 91 Nets- Ice . ,  
e .31,43 Foot Ball . . . 13 Golf Driving . . 67 Roller . , 49, 5651 Golf . . . . 67 Volley Ball . ..  
56 Skate Bag a a 44 Handball . . 54 Numbers, Competitors' 58 Skate Key e 44 Maokey,  
^ Ice . . : 47~ \_\_\_\_ . Lacreloss 47 6 Pads- Skate Rollers a .49. 5 Lacrosse ~ 9 Chamois, nig  
91 Skate Strkps 44 Goals- Fencang . Skate Sundries. e : 44 Basket Ball Fo Sb is . : 3 s

Library of Congress

Foot Ball 17. PaWretliog 67 Sleeve Bands, dolleie 54 Hockey, Ice k 47 Paintsol- Snow  
Shoes Is 87 W Lacrosse 13 . 6 Baskts- al Suash Goods q o 69 Goal Cage, ao 49 Bake26  
Standards- Golf Clubs o .63.64 Boys' Knee 55 Vaulting . .. s Golfette . . \*67 Foot Ball,  
College. 6 Volley Ball . . 69 Grips- Foot Ball, Rugby . 15 Straps- Athletic 61 Hockey, Ice  
8 kaThree-LeggedRace.. 69 Golf . . . 67 Running 30 SrtheeLgd '44 Gymnasium, Home  
7 9 Pisanan. College 9 Sticks, Polo , s 49 Gymnasium Board, Home 85 Pstel, Starter's  
5 stockings . . s 10 Gymnasium.Home Outfits 86-88 Flastrons, Fencing 9 91 Foot Ball .  
a s 16 Plates- 'So ors5 Hammers , 7 Teeiog, Golf 67 Stepin Boards j 7. 73 Hangers  
for Indian Clubs 78 Platforms, Striking Bag 74,75 SuigB. Bat Bands, .. .34 Poles- Base  
Ball, Indoor 6 3 Bats, University, . . 32 Ski . . , \* 7 Basket Boll . 28 Bead Barness . . .  
Vaulting . . , 58 Gynsrh 2s Health Pull . 85 Polo, Roller, Goods 49 Gymnasium, Ladies'. .  
Bob Nails . . .67,68 Protectors- Running . . 63 Hockey Sticks, Ice . 46 47 Abdomen . 12 32  
is Holder, Basket Ball, Canvas, 25 Rye GlasS 48 inion ce otBall 6 . 1 Hole Cutter, Golf . .  
67 Indoor Base Bal 52 i Water Polo 55 Hole Rim, Golf . , 7 Thumb 25 WapotersPI .1.  
55 Horse, Vaulting 8 3 Prosektion, Runnig Shoes 61 Sp A ter . 12, 1 Hurdles, Safety . 9  
Pucks, Hockey, Ice , 47 Ankle s 11 Push Ball . . . , . 56 Wriste . ore . 13 Indian Clubs u 78  
Pushers, Chamois . 61 Susp re . . 12 Inflaters- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~~~~~~1Sweaters . .22,23  
Foot Ball Quoits . .' . 56 Swivels, Striking Bag . 72 Striking Bag . x 73Racks, Golf Ball w67  
Sords, Fencing 90 73 RcksGolfBall '67Swords, Duelling . 99 Jackets- Racquets, Squash  
69 Fencing 0 ~Rapiers eb.9 Tcling Machine . . 5 Fencing!! \* t a '6Ji^ -h91 Referee's  
i. .t\*9 T Foot B11 Il 6 Rings- .Wstea~ Take-Off Board . 59 Jaerseys . 15 2, 8 Exercising  
Measuring S ys8 : : 16.20;2lj88 iS 3^ : ^ : ^ %~~~Masuring Steel 5 9 Jaelisey 12,1,4  
Swinging ~ 79,84 Tope- Steelf 69 Knee Protectors , .26,.52 Rowing.Machines . . 81  
Go . n a 6 Knee Prqtectore . .26152 ~Tether rannis . 4 Knickerbockers, Foot Ball 18  
Sacks, for Sack Racing 69 Tights- Lace, Foot Ball 5 Sandala. Snow Shoo 537 Full . . a  
09.491 Lacrosse , 9 Sandow Dumb Bells 76 FuOI. Wrestling . a 58 Lanes for SprintA ^  
Scabbards, Skate 44 Knee \* g \* So Leggings,'Klip , 0 Score Books- Toboggans . . 36  
Leg Guards- Basket Hall M 1 25 Toboggan Cushions 36 Toe Boards . . 59 Foot Ball 8  
Shin Guards- Ice Hockey p 48 Association 18~ Toques . . 36 Polo m 84 FoCollege S \* \*

## Library of Congress

8 Trapeze Adjustable \* 79 Letters- Shirts- Trapeze, Single . 64 Embroidered 33 Athletic  
a a 2 Trousers, Y. M.C.A. \* 67 Felt H.d . . . 1 3,3 Soccer . a a a 618 Trunks- Liniment,  
'Mike Murphy' 13 Shoes- Velvet a a se MaSiks-g Ba5- . , 78 Basket Ball , 52 Worsted, . s  
Moccasins. . . 8 Squas Fencing . , \* 91 Fencing. u . 91 Foot Ball, Association 18 Uniforms,  
Base Ball, Indoor 68 Nose . . . 8 Foot Ball, College, 9 Masseuse, Abdominal . 85 Foot  
Ball, Rugby. \* 5 Mattresses, Gymnasium. 84 Foot Ball, Soccer . . 18 Wands, Calisthenic  
\* 78 Mattresses, Wrestling \* 5 Golf . . i , 68 Watches, Step . , 69 Megaphones . a 34  
Gymnasium , 27 Weights, 56-lb. . , 67 Mitts\_ Jumping , 61 Whistles, Referee's . 69  
Handball , 4 Running \* .60.61 Whately Exercisers, , 89 Striking Bag. a 73 Skating , \* , 41  
Wrestling Equipment 68 Moccasins. \* a . 37 Squash b 48 Wrist machine .

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